Oxford Democrat.

No. 33, Vol. 6, New Series. | Paris, Maine, Tuesday, December 22, 1846. | Old Series. No. 42, Vol. 15.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
C. W. Millett,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance.

Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

[ORIGINAL.]

LINES ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

How aches my heart to part with thee,
My loved, my early friend;
How thrills my soul with agony
To think so soon will end
Life's brightest hope,—its pleasure here—
And leave me nought but dark despair.

Yes, dark indeed, the world will seem,
When thee no more I see,
When thy confiding, bright eye's beam
Falls not again on me:
'T were bliss indeed, could I depart,
And bear thee company, nor part.

Life hath no longer charms to bind
My weary spirit here;
No longer by worldly hope confined,
Nor moved by wordly fear,
Gladly would I resign my breath,
And pass with thee the shades of death.

Yet, no; I cannot with thee die:
God wills that I shall stay
Longer, life's varied scenes to try;
Whilst thou art borne away
By blissful spirits to yon Heaven,
Thy soul redeemed, thy sins forgiven.

And thou wilt be so happy there,—
How happy: in thy form
No more disturbed by grief or care,
No more in pain to roam,
Thou 'lt sing the song that angels sing
Of praise to thine eternal King.

I would not, could not keep thee here,
Much as I wish thy stay;
And if my prayer would bind thee here,
Yet still I would not pray:
But bid thee leave a world like this,
And taste the sweets of endless bliss.

Yes; I would freely give thee up,
And bless the hand divine,—
Though now I taste of sorrows cup
That—ere it made thee mine,
A *friend* to love me and to bless,
To cheer and soothe me in distress.

The past oft speaks reprovingly,
As mourned in my sight;
It whispers me untrue to thee,
And wandering from the right,—
I never showed the way to God,
But led thee farther from the road.

If God had been no truer friend
Than I, thine erring one,
Did he not love and mercy blend
Through merits of his son,
Thy soul might never tasted heaven,
Thy sins had never been forgiven.

Then why should I not yield to Him
A gem I prize so dear;
What though it break my heart, and dim
Mine eyes with many a tear,
I'll bless His name as time rolls on,
And strive to say "Thy will be done."

NEWSPAPERS AND STAGE COACHES. A newspaper and Stage Coach are similar. One publishes, the other carries—for the public. And it would be just as ridiculous for a subscriber to refuse to take a paper because it sometimes published matter he could not approve, as for a traveller to refuse to ride in a stage coach, because it sometimes conveyed men of a doubtful character.

☞ Judge a man by his action—a poet by his eye—an idler by his fingers—a lawyer by his leer—a boxer by his sinews—a justice by his frown—a great man by his modesty—an editor by his coat—a tailor by his agility—a fiddler by his elbows—and, finally, a woman by her neatness.

☞ Men are like bugles, the more brass they contain the farther you can hear them. Ladies are like tulips, the more modest and retiring they appear the better you love them.

THE WAR. "What makes taters so high?" inquired an old lady of the marketman, as she was purchasing.

"Oh, the war, ma'am."

"Do they fire taters at the Mexican?" responded the old lady; "why that *is* funny."

GIVE AND TAKE.

"Gin me a kiss, my charming Sal,"
A lover said to a black-eyed gall;
"I shan't" says she, "you lazy elf,
Screw up your lips, and help yourself."

THE STORY TELLER.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

LEGENDS OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

THE PREACHER GENERAL.

It was a beautiful picture, that quaint old country church, with its rustic steeple and grey walls, nestling there in the centre of a green valley, with the blue sky above, and a grass-grown grave yard all around it.

It was indeed a fine old church, that Chapel of St. John, and in the quietude of the summer noon, when not a cloud marred the surface of the heavens, not a breeze ruffled the repose of the grave-yard grass. It seemed like a place where holy men might pray and praise, without an earthly care, a worldly thought.

The valley itself was beautiful; one of the fairest of the green valleys of the Old Dominion. A slope of meadow, dotted with trees, a stream of clear cold water, winding along its verge, under the shadow of grey rocks; to the east a waving mass of woodland; to the west a chain of rolling hills, with the blue tops of the Alleghanies seen far away! Was it not a lovely valley, with the quaint old church, smiling in its lap, like a Pilgrim, who, having journeyed afar, came here to rest for a while, amid green fields and swelling hills!

It was a Sabbath noon, in the dark time of the Revolution. Fear was abroad in the land, yet here, to the good old church, came young and old, rich and poor, to listen to the words of life, and break the bread of God.

Yonder, under the rude shed, you may see the wagon of the farmer, and the carriage of the rich man; or looking along this line of trees, you may behold the saddled horses, waiting for their masters. All is silent without the church; a deep solemnity rests upon the Sabbath hour.

Within! Ah, here is indeed an impressive spectacle. Through the deep-silled windows pours the noon-day sun, softened by the foliage of trees. Above is the dark ceiling, supported by heavy rafters; yonder the altar, with the cross and sacred letters, I. H. S., gleaming in the light; and all around, you behold the earnest faces of the crowded assemblage.

The prayers have been said, those prayers of the Episcopal church, which, gathered from the Book of God, flow forever in a fountain of everlasting beauty in ten thousand hearts—the prayers have been said, the hymn-notes have died away, and now every voice is hushed, every face is stamped with a marble stillness.

A few moments pass, and then behold this picture:

Old men and young maidens are kneeling around the altar—yes, the forms of robust manhood and mature womanhood are prostrate there. Along the railing, which describes a crescent around the altar, they throng with heads bent low and hands clasped fervently.

They are about to drink the Wine of the Redeemer—to eat the Bread of God.

Is it not a lovely scene? The white hairs of the old men, the brown tresses of the young girls, the sunburnt visages of those well-formed young men, the calm faces of the matrons, all touched by the flitting sunbeam.

Look! Amid that throng a dusky negro kneels, his swart visage seen amid the pale faces of his white brethren.

All is silent in the church. Those who do not come to the altar, kneel in reverence, and yonder you may see the slaves, clustering beside the church-porch, with uncovered heads and forms bent in prayer.

All is silent in the church, and the Sacrement begins.

The Preacher stands there, within the railing, with the silver goblet gleaming in one hand, while the other extends the plate of consecrated bread.

His tall form, clad in the flowing robes of his office, towers erect, far above the heads of the kneeling men and women, while his bold countenance, with high brow, and clear dark eyes, strikes you with an impression of admiration.—He is a noble-looking man, with an air of majesty, without pride; intellect, without vanity; devotion, without cant.

Tell me, as he moves along yonder, dispensing the wine and bread, while his deep, full voice, fills the church with the holy words of the Sacrament—tell me, does he not honor his great office, this Preacher of noble look and gleaming eyes?

Look! how fair hands are reached forth to grasp the cup, how manly heads bow low, as the bread of life passes from lip to lip. Not much whining here, not much stained mockery of devotion, but in every face you see the tokens of a sincere and honest religion.

The Preacher passes along, bending low, as he places the goblet to the red lips of yonder maiden, or extends the bread to the white-haired man by her side. Meanwhile, his sonorous voice fills the church:

——*And as they were eating,* JESUS *took bread and blessed it, and break it, and gave it to his disciples, and said, Take, eat, this is my body.*

And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of it, for this is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins ——

As you gaze upon the scene, a holy memory seizes upon your soul.

The quiet church, the earnest faces of the spectators, the sunlight stealing through the deep silled windows, over the group of kneeling men and women, who in this time of blood and war, have met to celebrate the Supper of their Lord; the tall Preacher passing before the altar, the goblet gleaming in his hand—This is the scene which is now present with you.

The memory?

Ah, that is of a far-gone day, some seventeen centuries ago, when in the fragrant chamber of Jerusalem, Jesus looked around, with his eyes of eternal love, and shared the cup and bread, with his faithful Eleven, while beloved John looked silently into his face, and black-browed Judas scowled at his shoulder. Yes, the Memory seizes upon you now, and you hear his tones, you see his face, the low deep tones flowing with eternal music, the face of God-head, with its eyes of unutterable beauty.

Now the Sacrament is over, yet still the men and women are kneeling there.

The Preacher advances, and stands in front of his people, with the silver cup in his hand. A slight breeze ruffles the folds of his robes, and tosses his dark hair back from his brow.

He is about to speak on a subject of deep interest, for his lip is compressed, his brow wears a look of gloom. Every man, woman and child, in that crowded church, listens for his first word; the negroes come crowding around the church-porch; the communicants look up from their prayers.

The words of the Preacher were uttered in a tone that thrilled every heart:

'There is a time to preach, to pray, to fight!' He paused, looking from face to face, with his flashing eyes.

'The time to preach is gone, the time to pray is past, the time to fight has come!'

You could see his stature dilate, his eye fire, as he thundered through the church—*'the time to fight has come!'*

The silver goblet shook in his quivering hands. With one impulse the congregation started to their feet. With the same movement the kneeling communicants arose. These strange words burned like fire-coals at every heart.

'Yes,' thundered the Preacher, 'Yes, my brethren, when we preach again, it must be with the sword by our side—when we pray, it must be with the rifle in our hands! I say the time to fight has come! for at this hour your land is red with innocent blood, poured forth by the hirelings of the British King. For at this moment the voices of dead men call from the battle-field, and calls to you! They call you forth to the defence of your homes, your wives and little ones! At this moment, while the noon-day sun falls calmly on your faces, the lonely valley, and bid you seize the rifle, for your country and your God!'

Bold words were these, majestic the bearing of the Preacher, eloquent his look, fierce as flame-coals his ringing voice!

A deep murmur swelled through the church—a wild, ominous sound—and then all was still again.

'My brethren, we have borne this massacre long enough. Now, our country, our God, our dead brethren call to us. Now, our wives look in our faces, and wonder why we delay to seize the sword; nay, our little ones appeal to us, for protection against the robber and assassin—Come, my friends, I have preached with you, prayed with you—with you I have eaten the Saviour's body and drank his blood. Now, by the blessing of God, I will lead you to battle. Come, in the name of that country which now bleeds beneath the Invader's feet—in the name of the dead, who gave their lives in this holy cause—in the name of the God who made you, and the Saviour who redeemed you—I say come! To arms! The time to fight is here!'

Did you ever see the faces of a crowd change, like the hues of the ocean in a storm? Did you ever hear the low, deep, moaning of that ocean, when the storm is about to break over its bosom?

Then may you have some idea of the wild agitation which ran like electric fire through this quaint old Chapel of St. John, as the preacher stood erect, with the goblet held in his extended hand, his brow flushed with a warm glow, and his eyes gleaming fire.

'The time to fight is here,' he said, as with a sudden movement he flung his sacredotal robe from his form, and stood disclosed before his congregation arrayed in warrior costume.

'Yes, from head to foot, his proud form was clad in the blue uniform of the Continental host, while the pistols protruded from his belt, and the sword shone by his side.

At that sight, a murmer arose, a wild hurrah shook the church.

'To arms!' arose like thunder on the Sabbath air.

And then there was one wild impulse, quivering through each manly breast, as though each heart beat with the same pulsation. They came rushing forward, those robust forms; they clustered around the altar, eagerly reaching forth their hands to sign the paper, which the preacher laid upon the Sacrament table. In that crowd were old men with white hair and boys with beardless chins, all moved by the impulse of the hour. The women, too, were there, urging their brothers, and urging their husbands, to sign their names to the Preacher's muster roll, and become soldiers for their Country and their God.

The sunlight fell over the wild array of faces glowing with emotion, and revealed the light forms of the women passing through the crowd, while the Preacher stood alone, with the paper in one hand and his good sword in the other.

Softly came the summer breeze through the windows; brilliantly in the sunlight glittered the Cross and the holy letters—I. H. S.

Still the Preacher stood there, that proud flash upon his brow, that deep satisfaction gleaming from his dark eye.

'Now,' said he, gazing upon the stout forms which encompassed him like a wall, 'now let us pray God's blessing on our swords!'

As one man they knelt.

The Preacher, attired as he was in the blue and buff uniform, knelt in their midst, clasping his sword in his hand, while his deep voice arose in prayer to God.

That night, through a road that led between high rocks, three hundred brave men, mounted on gallant steeds, went forth to join the Army of Washington.

At their head, riding a grey steed, his tall form clad in the blue and buff uniform, was their leader, who, with compressed lip and gleaming eye, led them on to battle.

It was the darkest hour of the battle of Germantown, when a gallant warrior, clad in the Continental uniform, and mounted on a gray steed, was surrounded by a crowd of British soldiers.

All day long, that American General had gone through the rank of battle, at the head of his brave men. Side by side with Washington and Wayne, he had rushed upon the British bayonets. One by one, he had seen his gallant band measure their graves upon the fatal field. Now he was alone—the last in the dread retreat.

All around was smoke and mist. Chew's house was seen to the East, looming grandly through the gloom. The American Army were in full retreat, while this solitary warrior, mounted on his grey war-horse, looking from side to side, beheld nothing but scarlet uniforms and British bayonets. At his back, toward the North was a high wall, built of massive stone, a wall the most gallant steed might essay to leap in vain. That warrior's horse was brave, his blood was full of fire, but he recoiled from that terrible leap.

The soldier on the grey steed was a prisoner.

The British encircled him, their bayonets pointed at his breast, while his dark eye moved from face to face.

A soldier advanced to secure the victim; he was a gallant fellow, his brown hair waving in thick curls around his ruddy face. He advanced, when the American soldier gazed in his face with a look of deep compassion, and muttered a prayer. The hand of the Briton was extended to grasp the bridle rein of the grey steed, when the American suddenly drew his pistol from the holster and fired.

A moment passed—the smoke cleared away. There, on the moist earth, bleeding slowly to death, lay the handsome Briton—but the prisoner?

Look yonder to the South! There, through the folds of mist, you may see the grey horse and his rider. Bullets whistle in the air, but he does not fall. Still the gallant steed keeps on his career. Right through the British army, right through the hail of lead, the mist wreathing like a cloak around his rider's form.

Now he turns, yes, to the North again. The band of soldiers look up from the corse of their dead comrade, and behold the American soldier dashing along the road, right in front of their path. They raise their musquets—they fire.—The American soldier looks back and smiles, and passes on.

The white cloud receives him into its folds.

Yet lo! As he passes on, through smoke and mist, urging his gallant grey to the top of his speed, he sees once more the glare of red uniforms, the flashing of British steel. He is surrounded by a band of dragoons, returning from the pursuit of Washington's army. Again to the South, with the pursuing troopers at his horse's heels. How gallantly he rides—look! You can see his form rising through the mist; by the light of that pistol flash, you can see the tossing of his plume, white as a snow-flake floating in the sun.

Again to the South through the closely-woven ranks of the British host. Those soldiers look up in wonder at the strange sight—an American officer dashing bravely through their lines unscathed by bullet or sword.

Now doubling on his pursuers, now near Chew's house, now far away in the fields, that brave soldier kept on his flight. God and the mist favored him. At last, after dashing through the British lines, he was riding Northward again—his pursuers had lost sight of their victim. He was riding slowly Northward again; his bold steed was covered with blood and foam, when looking ahead, he beheld a wounded man, stretched on the sod, in the agonies of death.

It was the brave young Briton, who had fallen by his shot. A tear was in the eye of the American soldier, as he beheld that pale brow, with its curling brown hair. Perchance the youth had a wife—a sister—in far away England? Or may be, even now a mother wept for his return?

Our Continental soldier dismounted; he laid the head of the dying Briton on his knee. He moistened his hot lips with water from his flask.

It was a sad yet lovely sight, to see that brave American, in his blue uniform, kneeling there, with the head of his enemy, the red-coated Briton resting on his knee.

Then as the dying man looked up, his foe muttered a prayer for his passing soul. As that prayer went up to God, up with its accents of compassion, ascended the soul of the British youth.

The American held a dead body in his arms.

One look at the pale face, and he sprung to his steed. He rejoined the American army some miles above, but never in all his life did the Preacher Soldier forget the last look of the dying Briton.

Another scene from the life of this Preacher Soldier.

It is night around Yorktown. Yonder, through the gloom, you see dim masses of shadow, creeping along, toward the British entrenchments.—Suddenly all is light, and groans and smoke! Suddenly the Continentals start up from darkness into the light of the cannon-glare! Suddenly the sky is traversed by fiery bombs, while the earth shakes with the tread of embattled legions!

Look yonder! A desperate band of American soldiers, with fixed bayonets, advance along the trenches, and springing up the steep ascent, to the very muzzles of British cannon. This is the crisis of the fight. Those cannon spiked, this redoubt carried, and Yorktown is won! Two brave men led on these soldiers—one, the high browed Alexander Hamilton, the other the Preacher-Soldier! A desperate charge a wild hurrah, the redoubt is won!

And there, standing in the glare of the cannon, on the very summit of the steep ascent, the flag of stars in one hand, the good sword in the other, the Preacher-Soldier shouts to his comrades, and tell them that Yorktown is won.

He stands there for a moment, and then falls in the trench, his leg shattered by a cannon ball.

Bending over him, by the light of the battle-glare, the brave Hamilton gazes in his pale face and there, beside the wounded Preacher-Soldier, pens a few hasty words, announcing to the Continental Congress that Yorktown is taken—Cornwallis a prisoner— America a Nation!

And who was this brave man, who, from the altar of God's Church, preacher freedom? Who, the last in the retreat of Germantown, escaped as by a miracle from British bayonets? Who by a long course of gallant deeds, wreathed his brow with the Hero's laurel? Who was this brave man? How name ye him, who led on the forlorn hope at Yorktown, with the starry banner waving over his head?

Ah, he bore a name which our history loves to cherish, which our literature embalms in her annuals, which Religion places among her holiest lights, burning forevermore, by the altar of God!

Pennsylvania is not just to her heroes. She is content to have them do great deeds, but sne suffers them to be crowded out of history. While North and South, with untiring devotion, glorify their humblest soldiers, Pennsylvania is content to take but one name upon the escutcheon of our glory—the name of "Mad" Anthony Wayne.

Now, let us do the Iron State some small justice at last. Now let us select another name of glory from the crowd of heroes. Now let us write upon the column of her fame, side by side with the name of ANTHONY WAYNE, the name of PETER MUHLENBERG, the Preacher-General of the Revolution!

There let them shine forever—there, brother heroes, solemn witnesses of the glory of the Land of Penn—there let them shine, the objects of our reverence and our love—these two great names—PETER MUHLENBERG and ANTHONY WAYNE.

QUICK IN HER APPLICATION. "It amazes me ministers don't write better sermons—I am sick of the dull, prosy affairs," said a lady in the presence of a parson.

"But it is no easy matter, my good woman, to write good sermons," suggested the minister.

"Yes," rejoined the lady, "but you are so long about it; I could write one in half the time, if I only had the text."

"Oh, if a text is all you want," said the parson, "I will furnish that. Take this one from Solomon—'It is better to dwell in a corner of a housetop, than with a brawling woman in a wide house.'"

"Do you mean me, sir?" enquired the lady quickly.

"Oh, my good woman," was the grave response, "you will never make a good sermonizer; you are too quick in your APPLICATION."

"JUDY" CATECHISES BUB.

Judy—Where does the river Lethe take its rise?

Bub—Where "cocktails" take their fall.

Judy—What was the first thing Eve made?

Bub—A fool of Adam.

Judy—Did Adam ever find Eve a Tartar?

Bub—He did.

Judy—What kind of Tartar?

Bub—An apple Tart-ar.

Judy—Tell me where is Fancy bred?

Bub—All in my eye.

Judy—Of what death will Shakspeare's fame die?

Bub—Of a Kean desire to make money.

Judy—What is public opinion?

Bub—Very much in favor of Judy.

Judy—What caps are the most unpopular with the Mexicans?

Bub—Yankee percussion.

Judy—Where is Santa Fe?

Bub—In the hands of General Kearney.

It is reported that Commodore Stewart has returned to Philadelphia without being ordered into immediate service. It is also reported that Capt. Howard, of the steam cutter McLane, will be arrested, charged with purposely grounding his vessel at Alvarado.

The proceedings of congress on Tuesday, further than reading the message, were not important.

The official returns from Iowa give the democratic candidate for governor 101 majority.

The Yucatan vessels seized at New Orleans have been released.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The Secretary of the Treasury communicates directly to Congress, but the other members of the Cabinet direct their Reports to the President.

Mr. Walker's Report appeared in the Union of last week, making nearly six columns of that paper.

Mr. W. states the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1846, at $28,631,114,-20, against an aggregate of receipts and means for the same period, of $37,151,553,28—leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the first of July last, of $9,126,439,08.

The estimated Receipts for the year ending June 30th, 1847, are, including a loan of ten millions, $41,335,731,00, which is increased to $50,462,170,08, by adding the balance on hand at the beginying of the fiscal year. The expenditures for the same period are estimated at $53,-241,212,09—exceeding the means estimated, by the sum of $4,779,042,61.

For the year ending 30th June, 1848, the available means are estimated at $27,220,057,99—and the estimated expenditures for the same period are estimated at $45,781,784,51—showing an excess of expenditures over means, July 1st 1848, of $18,560,826,52.

This excess is based on the assumption that the whole amount of five millions is outstanding of treasury notes authorized by the act of 22d of July, 1846, under a renewed authority to issue the same; but, as the whole amount cannot be outstanding at the same time, on account of the number of notes cancelled before a new note is issued, the excess of expenditures over means on the 1st July 1848, should be estimated at nineteen millions of dollars; which will (it is thought) cover all expenditures, including that of the war, if continued up to that date.

To these nineteen millions the Secretary adds four millions as a sum which should always be on hand in the Treasury, and asks authority for a loan of twenty-three millions, 'unless additional revenue is raised by some new provision of law.'

To augment the revenue, a duty of 25 per cent on tea and coffee is proposed, which, it is stated, would reduce the loan required to nineteen millions. The imposition of this duty is advised at a very early period of the session, to go into effect not later than the 1st January next.

The preposed loan is recommended to be for twenty years, payable previously at its market value, if the Government desires. The first half of the loan should, it is thought, be negotiated early in the spring, payments being required only as the money may be needed; and the remainder, if wanted, should be negotiated some time during the succeeding summer or fall, payments only to be made, also, in this case, as the money may be required.

The following extract exhibits some defects in the law establishing the Constitutional Treasury:

"No appropriation is made by the law for the payment of the salaries of the assistant treasurers or the additional salaries of the treasurers of the mint, nor for the compensation of the examining agents authorized by the law, and whose services are so necessary, under its provisions, for the security of the public money. The provision for incidental expenses is wholly inadequate; the number of clerks, also, is insufficient to transact the public business under the provisions of this law; and, it is thought, ought to be augmented from ten to twenty—more than five times the latter number having been required to transact the same business, when these moneys were kept, transferred, and disbursed by the banks. No adequate security is provided by law for the safety of the public money in the hands of disbursing agents; and whilst transfers are required to be made from place to place, of specie, no appropriation is made to pay the expense of these transfers, or to enable disbursing agents to pay the public creditors at all times and places with punctuality and despatch. The powers of this department in relation to that portion of the public moneys which must be paid on the other side of the Atlantic, or in any foreign country, through the medium of agencies existing, or to be created there, and by the operation of foreign bills of exchange, are not sufficiently defined by law.—This authority, which experience has shown to be necessary at all times, is now rendered of the highest importance by the payments and disbursements required to be made in so many portions of the republic of Mexico, and many of them so distant from any depository. The great object, in these cases, would not be to circulate paper among our troops in Mexico, but to facilitate the obtaining and transferring specie there for circulation, through the operations of foreign exchange, on terms highly advantageous to the government. It being the anxious desire of this department, even for beneficial purposes, never to exercise any doubtful powers, the propriety of some more clear and adequate provisions on this subject is submitted to the enlightened consideration of Congress."

A branch mint is in this connexion recommended at New York, to perform, among its other functions, the duties of a depository of the public money. During a period of more than half a century, the mint and branch mints have had deposited with them about one hundred and sixteen millions of gold and silver bullion and coin, no portion of which has ever been lost to the government; and as two-thirds of our whole revenue is collected at the city of New York, a branch there would place beyond all hazard the security of the public money, and at the same time greatly enlarge the circulation of gold and silver.

The Warehouse system, and the Tariff of '46 are spoken of in terms of approbation, and no suggestions are made for modifying either.

A long and interesting discussion follows on the subject of the true method of building up a home market for the products of our industry.—The tenor of his argument on this subject may be seen from the following extract, but you will find the whole of its worth publication;

"The home market can never be sufficient for our rapidly increasing agricultural products; but it is all for our manufacturers and for a vast amount besides, which is imported yearly from abroad. Let us enlarge the market for our own manufactures at home, by removing taxation and restrictions from agriculture, commerce and navigation, and, with augmented means, those engaged in these pursuits will furnish a larger and better home market for our manufactures than they can ever derive in a series of years by diminishing the profits of other pursuits by high duties and onerous restrictions. The great body of American consumes not engoged in manufactures are the customers of the manufacturer, and, to affect injuriously the means of those who purchase, must eventually diminish the profits of those who sell the manufactures. By extending our own commerce, agriculture, and navigation, by increasing the profits of those engaged in those pursuits, by relieving them from heavy taxes, and opening to them unrestricted exchanges with all the world, a far larger, and better, and more premanent, and eventually more profitable home market will be secured to the manufacturers than they can ever derive from diminishing the means of their customers engaged in other pursuits. When the farmer and planter, the merchant and navigator, are most prosperous, they will purchase more of American, as well as foreign manufactures. In this manner, labor, untaxed and unrestricted by legislation, will find its way into the most natural channels and prosperous pursuits, and the aggregate wealth of the whole nation will advance most rapidly. Thus, whilst a large and profitable market, not dependent on legislative bounties, or restrictions, or taxes, will be built up at home for our own manufactures, the foreign market for them will be extended by freer exchanges. The export of our manufactures last year amounted in value to $9,-569,349, which must go on rapidly augmenting under a more liberal commercial policy. Such of our manufactures as, from their interior location or other causes, do not require high duties, constituting far the larger portion of the whole, are, especially greatly injured by the protective system; and the higher the duties, the greater resulting injurious effects. They are injured both in the home and foreign market. The injury arises in the home, by diminishing the means of their customers here to purchase their fabrics, and they are injured in the foreign market by restrictions upon the exchanges there of their exports of home manufactures for foreign imports. Under a system of low duties, all our exports would be greatly augmented, and we should export largely not only breadstuffs, provisions, cottons, rice, and tobacco, but also, in time, sugar and molasses, and ultimately large quantities of wool and hemp, as well as manufactures of wool hemp and cotton. Already Indian corn has become a new article of export; and in time, by a system of liberal exchanges with all the world, iron would take its place on our list of exports to foreign countries."

The Secretary renews his suggestions of last year in regard to the reduction and graduation of the prices of the public lands in favor of Settlers and Cultivators, as a certain means of augmenting the revenue. He adds—

"If Congress, at an early period of the present session, would impose the proposed duty on tea and coffee, reduce and graduate the price of the public lands in favor of settlers and cultivaters, extend the pre-emption system to the unsurveyed lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and authorize the sale of that portion of the public lands containing copper and other valuable ores, the loan might safely be reduced from twenty three to seventeen millions.

It is deemed important that our revenue laws should be extended to Oregon, not only as a means of collecting duties there, but also to defeat any effort that might be made from Asia, or elsewhere, to introduce foreign merchandise free of duty into Oregon, (now acknowledged to be a part of the Union,) and then claim the right under the constitution to bring such articles from Oregon, exempt from duty, into any other part of the Union. Two collection districts might, perhaps, be conveniently established the one near the mouth of the Oregon river, and the other at or near Puget's Sound. With a system of liberal donations of tracts of land in Oregon, sufficient for farms, to settlers and emigrants, this highly interesting portion of the Union would soon contain a considerable population, and, now and convenient as it is to Asia, its commerce would rapidly increase, and large revenues accrue to the government."

The report concludes by a brief notice of the efforts made to improve our Light-house system, and to perfect the survey of our coast. The usual estimates are presented for extending the survey.

The Treasury Department is a place of facts and figures rather than fancy and speculation, but Mr Walker is not proof against a little genuine enthusiasm, as witness the following paragraph on the Ware House system—

"In Liverpool and its fubarbs, the number of bonded warehouses is estimated at five hundred; and at London and other ports of the British empire, as many thousands. These immense structures—stretching along their fine docks and mighty basins a single warehouse often covering many acres of ground, and storing throughout the year assorted cargoes of several hundred million of dollars in value—invite to those marts the merchants and commerce of the world. Indeed this is one of the great means by which England has built up her vast commerce; and for a long series of years, her whole people, whether for or against protection, acknowledged the important benefits of this system. Here, the advantage would ultimately be still greater inasmuch as our chief commercial cities are already nearer than those of Europe to the centre of the territory, population, and commerce of the world, and are destined at no distant day to be brought still nearer, when the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific shall be united at the Mexican isthmus, which combined with our possessions on the Pacific, would revolutionize in our favor the commerce of the world, and more rapidly advance our greatness, wealth, and power than any event that has occurred since the adoption of the constitution

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Mediterranean Squadron has not been continued during the last year. It is proposed to revive it as soon as circumstances will permit The station at Mahon has been discontinued at the earnest request of the Portuguese government and measures are in progress for the removal of the public stores from the place. The East India squadron, consisting of the Columbus, 74, and the sloop Vincennes, is supposed to have sailed for Japan and Kamekatka, in the month of May or June last, and to have returned to Macao about this time. They will probably commence their homward cruise via the North Pacific in January or February. Orders were sent to Com. Biddle in January last to proceed to the west coast of Mexico, and assume command of the squadron there. No acknowledgement of the receipt of them has been received at the Department. The Brazil squadron consists of the frigate Columbia, Commander Ritchie, and the brig Bainbridge, Lieut. commanding Pennington, under Commodore Rosseau.

The African squadron consists of the frigate United States, the sloop Marion, brig Dolphin and Boxer and store ship Southampton, 90 guns in all. A full and interesting narrative is given of the operations of the pacific squadron since the war, both under Com. Sloat and Com. Stockton, and copies are annexed to the official reports of these officers. The squadron now consists of the Savannah and the Congress, frigates; the sloops Portsmouth, Levant, Warren and Cyane; schooner Shark and store ship Erie. The Razee Independence is on her way out with Com Shubrick, who will on his arrival assume command, and the sloop Preble has sailed for the same destination. The doings of the home squadron are also fully narrated, and copies annexed of the official reports of Com. Conner in reference to the blockade, the designs of Alvardo, the affair at Tobasco, and the taking of Tampico. Full justice is done to commanders of both squadrons, in whom the confidence of the department seems unabated. Extracts from the instructions under which they acted show also a disposition on the part of the Government to avoid all collisions with Mexico, if possible. The vessels comprising the Navy of Texas seem to have been found unworthy of repair, with the exception of the Austin, which is at Pensacola. The others have been ordered to be sold.

The estimates of the department are based on the employment of 10,000 men, though no more than 8,000 are now in the service. Authority is asked to build four sea steamers to be employed in connection with our squadrons abroad. The practicability of the dry dock at New York, is not doubted, and the work is urged upon the favorable notice of Congress. A dock at Pensacola is also recommended, and other improvements to increase the efficiency of the yard at that place.

The restrictions on the Memphis work, adopted at the last Congress, it is thought may be advantageously removed. The exclusive employment of naval officers, as naval store keepers abroad, is not thought to be wise, and a modification of the law on this subject is recommended. The naval school is spoken of in terms of approbation, and the same appropriation is asked for it as was had last year. A suitable notice is also given to the officers of the observatory, whose valuable operations are beginning to attract the attention they deserve. An addition to the number of assistant surgeons is very much desired, and the department also recommends an increase in the rank and file of the marine corps and in the number of warrant officers.

The report concludes with advising that authority be given to the President to appoint one out of five or six midshipmen at large, irrespective of the place of residence of the person appointed. Provision might thus be made for cases of peculiar merit which are now excluded.—Nothing is said in the report on the system of promotion. The Secretary confines himself to a faithful narration of the doings of the Navy, with a few practical suggestions such as we have mentioned. His report is ably written, is clear and interesting.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary gives a full history of the commencement and progress of our Mexican war operations; the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey are narrated; the conquest of Santa Fe and the Californias, and accounts of the various movements of the armies.

Satisfactory, though not official information, had been received of the taking of Montelovn but not Chihuahua. Gen Kearney's detachment was expected to reach the Pacific about November last. The operations of Col Fremont and Commodore Stockton west of the Rocky Mountains, are referred to with commendation. Authentic information but no official report has been received of their operations. The military force of the U. States has been augmented from 8,613 men to 30,000 men. The duties of the war department have been arduous and embarassing.—The department of Tamaulipas, and the right bank of the Rio Grande for several hundred miles from its mouth, New Leon Cohauila, and Chihuahua, have all in effect been wrested from the enemy; and the Mexican authority, civil and military, displaced in New Mexico and the Californias—all in the short space of seven months. The regular army as for the law of last session, when filled up, was to amount to 16,923, officers and men, but does not now exceed 10,300. Our success in the field is attributable probably to the large number of volunteers called out since the passage of the bill increasing the army. It is impossible to tell the number of troops which the exigencies of the war may require.

The volunteers called out who have encountered the enemy, have more than justified the expectations formed of this description of troops; but it is no disparagement to them to say that regular forces would be preferred in a war to be prosecuted in a foreign country. Considerations of economy are also decidedly in favor of troops engaged to serve during the war. The Secretary is most solicitous that this subject should receive the attention of Congress, and that a body of troops should be raised to take the place of those volunteers who will claim a discharge at the end of their term of service.

The plan suggested by General Macomb in his report in 1836, is recommended now in reference to regimental field officers. Provision should be made for offences committed by our troops and by persons connected with the army. An increase of the regular army is recommended. The estimated appropriations for fortifications for next year amount to 325,000 dollars.

The report then goes on to speak of our national defences; of sappers, miners and topographical engineers and their present organization; of the ordnance bureau being inadequate; deficiency in the medical staff of the army; history of operations in mineral lands the past year; Navy pensions, and number of pensioners about 20,000. The independent treasury act contemplates the employment of officers named therein as pension agents and renders it doubtful whether those hitherto employed are not suspended. He recommends that authority be given to continue the present agents at a reasonable compensation. Three thousand four hundred and thirty-four Indians have been removed west of the Mississippi river since the last annual report.—New treaties with Indians are referred to, and the solicitude of Government to promote the welfare of the Indian tribes, is feelingly exressed.

The Emperor Nicholas of Russia, whom, we quasi Greeks, boasting of our superiority, call a semi-barbarian, has shown more wisdom, in one respect, at the commencement of his Rail Road improvements, than all the superintendants of Rail Roads in this country. He rewards the conductors and others, who manage the running of the cars, by a yearly stipend, when no accidents happen, or in other words, when there is no carelessness—graduating the rewards by the degrees of care. The more accidents and carelessness the less reward. Herein he shews his knowledge of men. The fear of punishment and the hope of reward are both powerful principles. It is unnecessary to determin, which is more so But to excite the former and neglect entirely the latter is using but one power, when two may be applied.

If Nicholas resided in this country, he would deserve to be chosen president of all the Rail Roads; he might then be called Rail Road Emperor—and no doubt would be as serviceable to the human race, as he is now, in ruling over the Muscovites, Cossacks and Tartars.

Which is better, to pay a man day-wages, and imprison or hang him, if he does wrong, or to give him a liberal reward for extra care and vigilance?

The same practice might be adopted, with a beneficial result, towards all, who are in our employment, or under our care. Much more can be accomplished by presents, than by blows.—The most stubborn and obstinate can be insited by gifts more effectually than by threats. The mule will trot to his rack of straw, when the cudgle of Sancho could not start him.

But even generous souls need encouragement they are not always buoyant, and slight motives move them. The painful spur maddens them, but rewards and advancement renew their lives, and they are made young again, as were those, who bathed in the fountain of Ponce de Leon. [Argus

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"Let the gall'd jade winch." Several federal members of Congress seem to feel much grieved at the following passage in the President's message. They say it amounts to a charge of 'moral treason' against those who have opposed the war. Very well. Who will deny that they have been guilty of 'moral treason,' in giving aid and comfort to the enemy in the manner they have? We are glad that the President has cut a garment to fit those gentlemen so well—let them wear it as a mark of their want of patriotism.—The President says:

"The war has been represented as unjust and unnecessary, and as one of aggression on our part upon a weak and injured enemy. Such erroneous views, though entertained by but few, have been widely and extensively circulated not only at home, but have been spread throughout the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war than to advocate and adhere to their cause, and give them 'aid and comfort.'

Flutterings. The federalists were taken by surprise by the clear and lucid exposition which the President gave of our troubles with Mexico. On all sides was heard the expression that he had made out a very strong case of wrong, against that country, and an expression that they did not see how the war could have been honorably avoided. But this state of things evidently does not suit the leaders. Hence a strong disposition is now manifested by them to find fault with something, they have not full determined what.—But the people may rest assured that the government will not lose the benefit of federal opposition. The purer its course, the stronger and more vindictive will be that opposition. So look out for a squall.

Characteristic. The federalists are publishing letters from some discontented soldiers who have gone to Mexico, for the purpose of deterring others from entering the service. This is not at all surprising.

"Original Sin." The most condensed and well preserved specimen we have recently seen of "organic sin," was a little article under this head, in the Liberty Standard of this week, in which the editor says: "a few foreigners at the arsenal who enlisted with the express understanding that they should remain there, have been dragged off, some in chains, to fight. Keep out of such traps of bloody tyranny. *Don't enlist.*" We are authorized to say that no men have been enlisted at the arsenal with any such understanding—nor have any soldiers from that place been 'dragged off in chains to fight.' The tory advice, "*don't enlist*," coupled with such fabrications may well be denominated "organic sin."

[Age.

Fire and Loss of Life. The Dwelling House, and Barn and outhouses at Wells village belonging to Mr. Joshua Getchel, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening last, and, we are pained to add, Mr. Getchel, lost his life in his unavailing efforts to save his cattle. He was burned to death in the barn. Twelve or thirteen head of cattle, a horse and sheep, with all the contents of the barn, where burnt. Mr Getchel leaves a wife and ten children. The property destroyed is estimated at $1800. No insurance

Fires. The large Steam Saw and Grist Mill of Messrs. J. & J. Robinson, in Bath, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 15th together with a large amount of wood and lumber. Probable loss says the Times, is about 12,000 15,000.

The dwelling house of Mr. John Anderson, Boothbay, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday last. Insured for $500.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 22, 1846.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Last week we gave our readers the annual message of the President of the United States entire, to the exclusion of almost every thing else from our colomes. We trust its length has not deterred any one from its perusal, for it is worthy a second perusal, and a preservation in every man's library for future reference.—We regard it as one of the best documents ever issued by a President, and as a most complete and thorough vindication of the Mexican war, and it is so regarded by the friends of the Administration. Even the Whigs admit that the President has made out a "very strong case," although it does not convince them that the extraordinary course which they have pursued, as a party, in regard to the war, falls but little short of "moral treason." Efforts have been made in every direction to forestall public opinion with regard to the justice of the war. It has again and again been denounced as an unlawful, unrighteous, and unjust war, both by the Federal press and Federal orators. It has repeatedly been characterized as one disgraceful to the country, and on which it could not be expected that Providence would smile. The people were taught to believe, by these patriotic preachers of Federalism, that the Government was wrong and prosecuted the war for sinister purposes; and many here at the North were deceived by their falsehoods and clamors. But the message meets the question boldly. It spreads before the people the grounds upon which that war has been waged. It developes the intentions of the Government with regard to the prosecution of the war. And it places before the country a succinct and truthful narrative of the repeated outrages which have been perpetrated by the Government of Mexico. In short, the message presents a general vindication of the conduct of the Administration in reference to the war. The deceived and misled, and the ignorant, are enlightened. The opposers and "moral traitors," are covered with confusion at the incontrovertable facts and positions set forth by the President sustaining the justice of our cause, and dismayed at the verdict which posterity will award to them. While the friends of the Administration will receive renewed confidence in the honesty, ability, and patriotism of the Executive, in upholding and maintaining our nation honor unsullied, and a renewed and abiding faith in the principles of equality and justice which prompts his every movement.

The Washington Union says, "The message and the accompanying documents have given new confidence to the republican party, and dashed many of the hopes of the opposition. They furnish irrefragable arguments for the use of the friends of the administration. They place us upon the vantage ground. Upon these grounds we are willing to fight the battle, and cope with all our political opponents. Before Congress assembled, the Federal press had sketched out the plan of operations for its friends. We were threatened with a resolution of enquiry into the affair of Santa Anna. The President meets and explodes that humbug. We were to have a resolution for inquiry into the instructions given to our naval and military commanders in relation to territory which we might conquer by our arms. Let it come. It may not turn out as available to the opposition as was expected. Indeed, and at all as, if we may judge by the arguments already put forth in the debate by the friends of the administration. It was said that the war will prove very expensive. The debt to be incurred was to be immense in amount, and crushing in its consequences. That stong of fact bow has also snapped. We have no hesitation in saying that the other anticipated movements of the opposition party will share a similar fate.

It is a mercy to review the predictions that were formed about the contents of the President's message. They show how little confidence is to be placed in most of the oracles in Washington. The correspondent of the "United States Gazette" of Philadelphia, states on the 1st inst., as the rumor of the day, that the President's message would call for "fifty thousand men, and forty millions of dollars more;" and that he would propose "a modification of the tariff law of this year in favor of coal and iron." The message itself disappoints all these anticipations."

The New York correspondent of the Boston Post says—"The President's message is a most extraordinary document; and most extraordinary from the fact that such is the demand for it, that fresh editions are being printed on speculation. This is the first time, I believe, that an executive message was found so interesting that the call for it was not supplied by the ordinary editions of the press. It is read by all classes and is producing a wonderful effect in favor of the administration."

The ordnance department is now engaged in raising companies to serve with rocket and mortar howitzer batteries. The corps is entirely new in our service. The great success attending the use of the congreve rocket in foreign countries, although they were badly made, induced the chief of ordnance at Washington to institute a series of experiments with war rockets, which, after ten years spent in various trials, have resulted in complete success. The effect that a volley of these war rockets produce on an enemy is tremendous. Our best artillerists estimate that one hundred men, serving these rockets, will do more execution than twice their number using any other arms. The mountain howitzer battery is also a most important arm of service. In forcing all the mountain passes, in turning all obstacles that a rough country may present, it is invaluable. The gun and carriage, though strongly made, weigh not over 580lbs

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

What is education? This is one of the watch-words, almost a cant word, of the day; but few terms are so vague. It is said by the friends of the working classes, that their first great want is a better education. Let us try to understand what this is.

The great end of education is not to train a man to get a living. This is plain, because life was given for a higher end than simply to toil for its own prolongation. A comfortable subsistence is indeed very important to the purpose of life, be this what it may. A man half-fed, half-clothed, and fearing to perish from famine and cold, will be too crushed in spirit to do the proper work of man. He must be set free from the iron grasp of want, from the constant pressure of painful sensations from grinding, ill requitted toil.—Unless a man be trained to get a comfortable support, his prospects of improvement and happiness are poor. But if his education aims at nothing more, his life will turn to little account.

To educate a man is to draw out his mind and unfold his faculties, to give him the free and full use of his powers, and especially his best powers. It is first to train the Intellect, to give him a love of Truth, and to instruct him in the processes by which it may be acquired. It is to train him to soundness of judgment, to teach him to weigh evidence, and to guard him against the common sources of error. It is to give him a thirst for knowledge, which will keep his faculties in action through life. It is to aid him in the study of the outward world, to initiate him into the physical sciences, so that he will understand the principles of his trade or business, and will be able to comprehend the phenomena which are continually passing before his eyes. It is to make him acquainted with his own nature, to give that most important means of improvement, self-comprehension.

In the next place, to educate a man, is to train the conscience, to give him a quick, keen discernment of the Right, to teach him Duty in its great principles and minute applications, to establish in him immovable principles of action. It is to show him his true position in the world, his true relation to God and his fellow-beings, and the immutable obligations laid on him by these. It is to inspire him with the Idea of Perfection, to give him a high moral aim, and to show him this may be maintained in the commonest toils, and how every thing may be be made to contribute to its accomplishment.

Further, to educate a man in this country, is to teach him to be a good citizen, to establish him in the principles of political science, to make him acquainted with our history, government, and laws, and to teach him our great interests as a nation, and the policy by which they are to be advanced, and to impress him deeply with his responsibilities, his great trust, his obligations to disinterested patriotism as the citizen of a free State.

Again, to educate a man, is to cultivate his imagination and taste, to awaken his sensibility to the Beautiful in nature and art, to give him the capacity of enjoying the writings of the men of genius, to prepare him for innocent and refined pleasures of literature.

We will only add, to educate a man is to cultivate his powers of expression, so that he can bring out his thoughts with clearness and strength, and exert a moral influence over his follow-creatures. This is essential to the true enjoyment and improvement of social life.

According to these views the laboring classes may be said to have, as yet, few means of education, excepting those which Providence furnishes in the relations, changes, occupations and discipline of life.—The great school of life, of Providence, is indeed open to all—but what, we would ask, is done by our public institutions for the education of the mass of the people? In the mechanical nature of our common schools, is it ever proposed to unfold the various faculties of a human being, and to prepare him for self-improvement through life? Indeed, according to the views of education now given, how defective are our institutions for such as well as poor, and what a revolution is required in our whole system of training the young.

The great aim of philanthropy should be, that every member of the community may receive such an education as has been described. To bring forward every human being, to develop every mind, is the great purpose of society. We say, of society, not of Government; for government is a mere instrument for holding society together, a condition of its existence, and not the great purpose by which its ends are to be accomplished. One of the pernicious doctrines of the day, very pernicious to the working classes, is, that Government is to regenerate society, and exalt the individual to his true dignity. Government enables us to live together in society, and to make efforts for our own and other's welfare. But social progress depends on the spring in each man's breast, and not on the operations of the State. Government may be compared to the foundation and walls of a manufactory, which enclose and protect the moving and guiding powers. It is not the moving or guiding powers—but the necessary condition of their action. It may aid in the means and establishment of a proper school system, but the people must not look to it for what their own energies can alone effect.

How are the people to obtain the thorough education of which we have spoken? How are the children of the laboring classes to be supplied with the means of a thorough intellectual and moral training? One reply to this question, and a reply which has found favor with the working classes, is that the public should sustain extensive institutions in which the poor shall receive as liberal instruction as the rich.—In other words, the rich should educate the children of the comparatively poor, and should appropriate to this object a large part of their wealth; for the institutions proposed would be more costly than all others which now exist. To this plan there are several objections which we will consider in our next.

Punch says, "When a fine whiskered preacher, with white kid gloves, diamond studs, macassar ringlets, and a cambric pocket handkerchief, talks in a lisp about the vanity of the world, we must say we feel the strongest inclination—only we are awed by the majesty of the beadle—to shout out to him—'Now then stupid.'"

☞ Our acknowledgments are due Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD, of the Senate, and Hon. CULLEN SAWTELLE, of the House, for early copies of the President's message.

About $2000 have been collected in Salem, Mass., for the widows of the seamen of Marblehead lately lost, and $3500 in Boston.

CONGRESS.—The opposition in Congress appear to be determined to make the most of their present ignoble position. On the third day of the present session, Mr. Gerrett Davis, of Kentucky, the fugleman of Mr. Clay, introduced a resolution in the House calling on the President for copies of all orders or instructions which relate to the organization of civil government in the conquered departments of Mexico. Mr. Davis's object appears, from the language used in the debate on the reception and amendments to the resolution, to have been to acquire information on which to found a bill of impeachment against the President. He said "he was prepared for the adoption of ulterior measures," "if it was proved that the President had exceeded certain limits."

This is but a prelude to the general onslaught which is to be made upon the Administration by the Federalists in Congress, on the subject of the war. It is a mere item of the Whig *programme* as defined by Mr. Webster in his Philadelphia speech, and will doubtless be followed up by other resolutions of a like tenor.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, in speaking of this resolution, says:—

"If it passes, which is hardly probable, unless greatly modified, it is doubtful whether the President, in the exercise of his superior discretion, will furnish the information desired, on the ground that its communication would be "incompatible with the public interests."—The strongest objection to resolutions of this nature is, that the information thus *publicly* elicited by congress is never long confined to that body, or even to our own people, but soon finds its way into the hands of the enemy, who is always sure to profit by the development. It is true, it might be confided to the Senate, in secret session, but not be published to the whole world, whilst the war is pending Heaven knows, the Mexicans are already receiving "aid and comfort" from the speeches of Webster and the editorials of the National Intelligencer, without placing in their possession official documents, disclosing all the purposes of our own government, past, present and prospective Some persons more suspicious than myself might be led to believe that Mr. Gerrett Davis (is he related to "honest" John?) is quite as anxious to gratify the curiosity of the Mexicans as his own. But as it is known to be "unparliamentary" to impugn the motives of an honorable, we must take for granted, of course, that his conduct is dictated by *the purest and most enlightened patriotism!*"

☞ MR. WEBSTER ALWAYS A PROTECTIONIST.—In a speech which Mr. Webster made lately to his political friends in Philadelphia, he declared—

"I again repeat, that you will find that the first or second law passed by the first Congress of the nation, was avowedly and explicitly to protect the manufactures of the United States In the firm belief in the truth and justice of those principles have I grown up. They were learned by me, and I held to them when I was young. I hold to them now that I am older, and will hold to them till I am as old as Providence shall see fit to allow me to become."

And yet, when this statesman's unchanged opinions, as given in his celebrated Free Trade Speech in the year 1828, were published in the Pennsylvanian, simultaneously with the Speech from which the above is quoted, his friends cried out in spasmodic horror at the "deception and fraud" Forgetfulness, in the estimation of Mr. Webster, must be as Godlike a quality as forgiveness is generally regarded

ANOTHER FIX.—Mr. Webster was in his seat, says the correspondent of the Boston Post, during the reading of the President's message, and "he said looked daggers when the Secretary came to the passage which refers to his own recorded argument, when Secretary of State, in favor of the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas—Public curiosity is on tip-toe to see how the Impeacher General will escape from the dilemma in which he has voluntarily involved himself It will require all his professional sophistry, and much more, to explain the Bocanegra despatch. He will hardly attempt it

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—The Federalists of Ohio talk of pushing forward Tom Corwin as a candidate for the Presidency! Well, this same Tom was once elevated to a *high place*, and why not again? During the hard cider campaign of 1840, he was perched in the fork of an ash tree, in company with *another coon!* and in this *elevated* position paraded at the head of a Harrison procession Surely, with *such an endorsement of character*, no man can doubt Corwin's claim to be made the successor of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and JACKSON!—He is the *very man* for our opponents, beyond all manner of peradventure.

There is now before congress a plan of a fire ship, made by Mr. Brown, of Illinois, for marine and harbor defence. It is so constructed as to reflect off shot, while it is capable of enveloping, in a single moment, as enemy a ship in a sheet of unextinguishable fire. It is not against ships alone that this dreadful engine of destruction might be used; but in land service, in defending passes, it would also prove invaluable.

We learn, says the Wilmington Republican, that the Brandywine millers, at the present time, are doing a larger business than they have done for many years.—Large quantities of corn meal are shipped for Ireland In the item of corn meal alone they turn out 1800 hogsheads a day. One mill alone, we learn, grinds near 70 hogsheads per day.

The St. Louis Union of Dec. 3d, says—We were informed last evening that the foundries of this city had received orders to furnish the United States one hundred tons of bomb-shells

Horrible.—A young man at Exeter, Me., by the name of Butters, on Thursday last, fell backwards into a scalding tub, containing hot water. It is thought he will recover, though he was almost literally "skinned from his hips to the top of his head."

A NOVEL RACE.—The New York Herald gives an account of a race of a rather novel and exciting nature which recently took place in that city. It was between Jackson, a celebrated pedestrian, and a man named Smith, under the following circumstances: Jackson carried a man on his back, weighing 253 lbs, and ran fifty yards before Smith, who was to run a hundred yards, could overtake him. Jackson won by about 15 yards. This was a great feat when Jackson's weight (150 lbs) is taken into consideration.

Jan 15th is designated for the Virginia Legislature to choose a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Archer.

SAN LUIS.—Major Graham, of the topographical engineers, who has returned to Washington, while on his journey to Saltillo, whither he was sent by Gen. Taylor to announce the termination of the armistice, made a reconnoissance of the strong mountain passes of the Rinconada and Los Muertos. The latter pass had been defended by the Mexicans with five separate batteries, manned by artillery and infantry, which commanded the road at the narrowest part of the pass, but these works were evacuated after the retreat of the Mexican army from Monterey to San Luis Potosi. San Luis is situated one hundred leagues (two hundred and seventy six English miles) beyond Saltillo. Here Santa Anna has concentrated all the forces he could collect, including the army which had retreated from Monterey.—His force, ascertained by Major Graham while at Saltillo, was sixteen thousand men, and a reinforcement of six thousand more was expected by the middle of November from the surrounding country. The Mexican General had been very busy in fortifying San Luis ever since the capture of Monterey. No intermediate point, it is believed, was fortified upon that route.

SANTA FE.—A letter from Col. Doniphan, dated Santa Fe, Oct. 21, says the appearance of submission by the Mexicans to their new rulers is feigned. Yesterday, he says, we obtained what we deemed pretty correct information from El Passo del Norte, that Magoffin, Dr. Connelly, Colonels Owen and Glasgow were retained there as prisoners by the troops, but were treated respectfully, yet not permitted to go to Chihuahua or return Major Gilpin has made a treaty with the eastern Indians.—Our whole regiment will march into the Navijo country immediately; this lies between the Del Norte and the waters running into the Pacific. Maj. Gilpin goes up the Chanas; Lt. Col. Jackson up the Puerco of the west (there being two of them,) and Gen. Doniphan (our command) up the Junes. As soon as we return we will start with the traders to Chihuahua. Col. Price and all his regiment and separate battallion will remain here this winter.

From Tampico—The Charleston Evening News extra of Dec. 13, publishes an interesting letter from Tampico dated Nov. 26, concluding with the following:—

"It is reported and believed here that the Mexican forces under Santa Anna, about 16,000 infantry and 7000 cavalry, are moving towards Camargo; old Rough and Ready will no doubt watch him closely, and if government will only act promptly and furnish him with the necessary number of men and means, there will be no escape for him this time."

A letter from Matamoros, dated Nov. 21, says—"By the end of the coming week, Gen. Patterson will be on his march from Camargo for Tampico, by the way of Victoria. The advance of Gen. Worth upon Saltillo from Monterey, was considered certain here until yesterday—what has induced the countermand, no one is able to divine. I hear it stated that the object is not to garrison Saltillo, but to march immediately upon San Luis."

The Mexican Troubles—The Washington Union publishes the following extract of a letter from an officer in the army to Washington, dated Mobile, Dec. 5th:—

"The news from Mexico shows that country in an awful state of anarchy. Santa Anna has gone back to Mexico, and there are only 10,000 disaffected, half-starved troops at Potosi. Gen. Taylor ought to be there now with 9000 or 10,000. It is said Herrera will be elected President, and in that event peace will be certain."

The Union states that other parts of the letter recommend some plans of operations for carrying on the war, and the occupation of important strongholds, as the best guaranty for peace.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes that, the Mexican citizen who has been in correspondence with Mr. Buchanan in relation to the Northern Provinces of Mexico, was to leave that city yesterday. He has not accomplished anything, and, in fact, Mr. Buchanan, though he treated him politely, declined entering into any negotiation on the subject. The Mexican did not propose that the Northern Provinces should be annexed to the United States, but that they should declare their independence, and that the United States should guaranty their independence. The provinces for which he assumed to speak were Tamaulipas, New Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Durango. He says that the people of these States are not fit to come into this Union.

MEXICAN DOCUMENTS.—The Washington Union publishes the documents from the State Department relative to our affairs with Mexico. They consist of the proposition for peace which we have made, and the reference of that proposition, on the part of the Mexican government, to the Congress which is to assemble this month. The Union says, "The constituent Congress of Mexico has, by this time, assembled. Much will depend upon their decisions. We are not certain about their disposition to open negotiation with us If they consult the real interests of their country, they will accept the olive branch, and promptly enter into a negotiation But if they yield to their false pride and vindictive feelings, they will decline the overture and pour upon their devoted country an immense torrent of miseries and disasters."

COL. CROGHAN.—A soldier of the Tennessee volunteers, writing home, gives the following characteristic incident of the brave old Croghan, at the storming of Monterey:—

"We were exposed to a fire for one mile and a half, from three of the enemy's batteries. Soon after we started from our last position they opened a most galling and oppressive fire upon us. Just at this moment we met old Col. Croghan, the hero of Sandusky, with his hat off, waving it in the air: he rode between us and the enemy's fire, and said, waving his hat, go on boys, go on Tennesseans, remember you are from the land of Jackson! Go on and take that fort, and bear in mind that you are from the land of Old Hickory. The gallant Tennesseans returned a loud shout and on they went."

Praiseworthy.—A full company of volunteers for the war has been raised in Staunton, Va., and the common council have voted $500 towards their support and fitting out, while the citizens have subscribed $1,200.—These and other acts, before noticed, are worthy of the Old Dominion.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Ex-Chancellor Johnson was elected Governor by the Legislature, without opposition. Dr. W. A. Cain was elected Lieutenant Governor, receiving 81 votes. W. Gilmore Simms, his opponent, received within one as many. J. J. Caldwell was elected Chancellor.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.—The Steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening last, having left Liverpool on the 4th. She made a quick passage and brought seventy-eight passengers.

The Cotton market had for the last two days before sailing, been in a very excited state; and such had been the perseverance with which it had been maintained, (upwards of 23,000 bags being taken by speculators in three days,) that a rise of three-eighths of a penny has taken place within that short period.

A better feeling existed in the monetary circles.

The American Provision market was dull, and prices on the decline.

All France is at this moment in a state of great excitement with respect to the audacious suppression, by Austria, Russia, and Prussia, of the republic of Cracow,—the last remaining vestage of the once great Polish nation.

The Great Britain Steamer had not been got off, and accounts from her, speak very despondingly.

The Grain trade had rather improved and more activity prevailed. A slight advance had taken place in the value of wheat, and 10,000 barrels of bonded flour had been taken for investment at 29s to 30s per barrel Indian corn had declined 2s to 3s per quarter.

Opening of the ports. No less than four deputations, from different parts of the metropolis, waited on Lord John Russell at his office, in Downing street, London, on the 21st ult., for the purpose of presenting memorials to the Lords of the Treasury, calling on Government to open the ports to the admission of foreign corn duty free. His Lordship did not give the deputations much hope of their wishes being realized

Six princes and several princesses of the court of Persia, have been cut off by the Asiatic cholera. The disease appears to have been particularly fatal among the upper classes. It was spreading in all directions, and had taken the course of Astracan and Moscow. It was expected, however, that its progress would be arrested by the cold weather. According to the last arrivals from Bagdad, the cholera was making great ravages in the city, 14,00 persons having already been killed by the disease.

Cracow was solemnly taken possession of by Austria on the 18th of November, and is henceforth to be the capital of Gallicia. The "three protecting powers," Austria, Russia, and Prussia, put forth a document alleging that since 1815, when it was made a neutral city, Cracow has been the hotbed of hostile intrigues, and the treaty establishing its independence is therefore suppressed. It is reannexed to the crown of Austria by a convention of the three powers signed at Vienna, Nov. 6. The feeling created by this act is wide, deep and indignant, and doubtless assist in disturbing the peace of Europe. Palmerston, it is said, despatched a cold and dry protest against the act of Lord Ponsonby, English ambassador at Vienna. But Lord Palmerston had also informed the French cabinet that there can be no united action on the subject between France and England. The fate of the Guizot ministry is supposed to hang on the English adhering to this determination.

From South America—Rio de Janeiro papers to the 24th of October, and Buenos Ayres to the 24th of Sept state that a body of troops belonging to the allied forces, who were conducting a valuable mail to the coast, were attacked and dispersed with considerable loss, by a party of Argentine troops, and their mail bags captured—The mail was immediately forwarded to Gen Rosas, who, it said, has gained from it much valuable information. It appears certain that its contents were of much importance, as it was forwarded under an unusually strong guard.

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.—A circular has been issued by the Post Office Department, directing deputy Postmasters to remove the wrappers from all transient newspapers, printed circulars, price currents, pamphlets, magazines received at their respective offices, and if found to contain any manuscript or memorandum of any kind, either written or stamped, or any marks or signs, except the name and address of the person to whom it is directed, shall be charged with letter postage, by weight; and if the person to whom it is directed shall refuse to pay such postage, the Postmaster is to send to the office from whence it came and have the offender prosecuted for the penalty of $5. The name of the sender written or stamped on the newspaper subjects him to the same penalty.

News for Married Folks.—The Governor of Missouri (a married man) in his message to the Legislature, recommends that a man shall not be permitted to go security without the consent of his wife.

A daughter of Capt Reed, of Madison, Me, was thrown from a sleigh, her skull fractured over the eye, and her face badly cut; but probably the injury will not prove fatal

☞ PAIN OR DISTRESS OF ANY KIND, whether of gout, rheumatism, headache, toothache, or any other kind of ache, is in all cases caused by impure humours of the blood, which have lodged upon the parts, and whatever thing save vegetable purging, (purifying,) can remove, because by no other means can impurity be driven from the body

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

have no superior, if indeed they have an equal, in removing every description of pain; because they carry off, by the stomach and bowels, all morbid and corrupt humours, (the cause of disease) in so easy and natural a manner, that the body is actually restored to health as if by magic. Four or five of said human Vegetable Pills taken once in twenty four hours, on going to bed, will in a short time not only drive pain or distress of every kind from the system, and restore the body to a state of sound health, but the blood and other fluids will be so completely purified, that new life and vigor will be given to the whole frame

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which, in order to deceive, are called by names similar to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WM. WRIGHT WRITTEN WITH A PEN ON THE TOP LABEL OF EACH BOX. *To counterfeit this is FORGERY, and all others should be SHUNNED AS POISON.*

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, N. York; and 138 Tremont Street, Boston.

T. CROCKER, Agent, Paris: and for sale by agents in every town in Oxford County.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, erring many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Spikenard," "Wild Cherry, Comfrey," &c. Another, "Wester's Balsam of Wild Cherry," misspelling the name, and forging certificates to resemble those of the true Balsam "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," is the only genuine. The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues

Look well to the marks of the Genuine.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philada.," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front with the signature of H. WISTAR, M. D.

This will be enveloped hereafter with a new wrapper; copyright secured, 1844; on which will always appear the written signature of "I. BUTTS."

☞ See advertisement of Wistar's Balsam on fourth page for a list of Agents.

MARRIED.

In Newry, on the evening of the 7th inst., by C. R. Locke, Esq., Mr John L. Smith to Miss Lydia Ellen Small both of Newry.

In Framingham, Mass., Mr. Spaulding Buck, of Worcester, to Miss Ellen L. Haven, of the former place.

DIED.

In this town, 13th inst., Mrs. Martha, wife of Aaron Dunh, aged 29 years.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon Job Prince, Judge of the Court of Probate, &c., to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the Estate of

RICHARD R. GODING,

late of Livermore, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 24th day of November, A. D. 1846, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the office of R. Washburn, in Livermore, on Saturday, the third day of April next, and Saturday, the fifteenth day of May next, at one o'clock of said days

REUEL WASHBURN, }
ISRAEL WASHBURN, } Commissioners.
Livermore, December 5th, 1846. 33

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of January, 1847, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-house of Joseph H. Wardwell, in Rumford, a Farm belonging to the Estate of Phineas Wood, late of said Rumford, deceased. Said Farm lays in the town of Andover in said County, and is the same lately occupied by A. M. Jordan.

Terms of sale—Cash down.

FARNUM JEWETT, Adm'r of said Estate.
Waterford, Dec. 14th, 1846 32

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the estate of

JAMES BEMIS,

late of Paris, in said County, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 24th of November last are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that we shall be in session for the purpose of receiving and examining the same at the Office of J. G. COLE, in said Paris, on the last Saturday of April, and the Saturday next preceding the Probate Court in May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

JOSEPH G. COLE, }
RUFUS K. GOODENOW, } Commissioners on said Estate.
Paris, Dec 7, 1846. 31

Dr. Wood's SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS,

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disordered Habit of the Constitution generally.

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla takes a high rank among Physicians and all others in the list of curative agents, and it is this fact which has rendered it so deservedly popular over all other medicines of the day. In Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is warranted to be found in great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unusual power and efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing **health and vigor** to the whole system. In all cases of *despondency*, arising from Indigestion or Nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, and *a general prostration of the system.* At the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor at all dangerous in their operation, securing, as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses prescribed, they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Sandwich, Sept. 4, 1844.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston to avail herself of (justly celebrated) physicians of that city, all to no purpose.—By the solicitation of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared. N. B. GIBBS.

South Fairhaven, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a continued Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time, she was constantly attended by the most skilful and intelligent physicians, but with little or no relief, until we found the disease was rapidly taking the form of confirmed consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the sincerest pleasure to state, that after the use of a few bottles my daughter was happily restored to health. I have the highest confidence in this medicine, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends. Very truly yours,

ANSEL WHITE.

The cure described in the above certificate of Mr. White, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and long continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a fair trial, it has exceeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even his own. The care with which it is prepared, and the intrinsic excellence of its materials, should secure, and have secured for it, a character which it well deserves. The prejudice usually existing against advertised medicines, would not be merited if bestowed on this. The wonderful cures it has performed, and the acknowledged celebrity of its principal constituents, should at once recommend it to the public favor.

☞ Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

E. THORNTON, JR., sole Proprietor,
New Bedford, Mass.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS. A. Hall, South Paris. Hall & Dow, Norway.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and sold by Agents throughout the New England States.

Dec. 22, 1846. 6mnamade-cra51

WORMS EASILY REMOVED!

WINER'S
Canadian Vermifuge!

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN DIE every year from the disease produced by Worms! They are the cause of numerous and frightful diseases. Indeed there is scarcely a complaint common to infancy and childhood which may not be produced or greatly aggravated by the presence of these destructive animals in the stomach and bowels. Cases are recorded of their producing St. Vitus's Dance, Locked-Jaw, Squinting, Dropsy, Loss of Feeling in the Limbs, Rickets, Palpitation of the Heart, Eruptions, Dry Cough, Severe Pains, Paleness, Emaciation, total Decline of Strength, and Consumption. They consume all nourishment in the body, and finally destroy the child.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge is a pleasant, safe, speedy and permanent cure for this dangerous affliction. It destroys the worms at once, dissolves and carries off the slime which forms the nest of worms, and greatly improves and invigorates the system. It is the most perfect thing of the kind ever invented, and no family should be without it.

P. S. Parents may be assured that this medicine is perfectly harmless in all its effects. It is carefully compounded of the very best materials, and there is not the least danger in using it.

*** Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Lake, Turner, Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

DR. UPHAM'S
Vegetable Internal Remedy
FOR THE PILES!

A Cure for Life Secured.

For the cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished physician of N. York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause*, renders the cure *certain* and *permanent.*

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of *Piles*, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an Inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation or Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the *best* medicine ever discovered.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the imprudent use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the Skin and Scorbutous Affections; in all cases where the blood is powerfully determined to the Head, producing dizziness and distress, *Dr. Upham's Electuary* is entirely unrivaled.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the PILES, with consequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, and Spine, weakness of the Back, flow of blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most useful Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation*, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

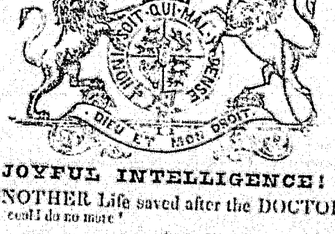
The Electuary contains *no Mineral Medicine: no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge*, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions A CURE FOR LIFE IS GUARANTIED.

*** Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this Medicine, may be had of Agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

BUCHAN'S
Hungarian Balsam
OF LIFE.



JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!

ANOTHER Life saved after the DOCTORS could do no more!

Bath, Me., Feb. 21, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the beneficial effects of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, on my daughter, who had been for a number of years afflicted with a bad cough, pain in the side, raising blood, and all those pains and troubles which attend that insidious disease, *CONSUMPTION.* I employed several distinguished physicians at great expense, who, after numerous visits, and many experiments, finally declared that

They could do no more!

I was then advised by a friend to try Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. I did so, and the result has been most astonishing. My daughter is *entirely cured*, and, is now attending to her accustomed duties. I paid Two Hundred Dollars for Physicians and Medicine, without any sort of benefit, while Six dollars worth of Hungarian Balsam has removed the disease, restored the strength, and brought on a healthy action.

I am gratefully yours, JOHN YOUNG.

ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION!

Two cases pronounced beyond the reach of Medical aid.

Augusta, Me., May 27, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam has been of the most infinite service to me. I have been cured of an affection of the Lungs, which was thought to be incurable by all my friends, by the use of a few bottles. One of my children was also restored to health, after being pronounced *beyond the reach of Medical aid!* and this medicine is now my constant resort in cases of any difficulty in the throat and Lungs.

Yours, truly, FRANCIS J. WEEKS.

Belfast, Me., June, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—Mr. Clark, of Palmyra, a friend of mine, was taken sick about a year ago with bad cough, pain in the side, general debility, &c. He consulted several doctors who prescribed for him—but was finally told

He could not get well!

He stopped taking medicine, but continued to grow worse, until he was so weak that he could scarcely sit up. He saw a notice of the Hungarian Balsam, procured a bottle, and continued to take it according to the directions—and, strange to say, in a few months he was a strong man, and as he believed, permanently cured.

Yours, respectfully,

H. G. O. WASHBURN, Bookseller.

MORE CURES OF SEATED CONSUMPTION!

Important testimony of Physicians and Druggists.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 1, 1845

Dr. Bradlee,—Sir,—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. Please send as before, a sufficiency for six months. We can give you if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals who have not only been relieved from Asthma, Colds, and Coughs, but from those who have been brought up from *FIRMLY SEATED CONSUMPTION!*—and literally snatched from the grave! As a remedy for such complaints, we confidently believe it has never been surpassed.

Yours, PECK & SPEAR.

Saco, Me., May 25, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all question, a most perfect and admirable preparation for diseases of the Lungs. I have used it in my family, and in my professional practice for more than two years, with the most uniform and entire success, in cases of *severe Pulmonary Disease*, and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted, as the most *CERTAIN REMEDY* for such diseases with which I am acquainted. Yours, Respectfully,

FREDERIC T. STORER, *M. D.*

GREAT CURE OF NERVOUS CONSUMPTION!

A Patient raised from the Bed of Death by the Hungarian Balsam.

Warren, Me., Oct. 17, 1845.

To Dr. D. F. Bradlee—Dear Sir—I feel a sincere pleasure for the opportunity offered, to express to you my approbation of the Hungarian Balsam. I think with the blessing of a kind Providence, I owe my life to this inestimable medicine. I have been for some two or three years afflicted with atrophy or nervous Consumption, attended with all its horrors. I employed several different Physicians, but *THEY COULD GIVE ME NOTHING TO REACH MY CASE*, and I constantly grew worse, and at last was confined to my bed, with an inflammation in my stomach, lungs, and liver, and a severe palpitation of the heart, and the distressed beating would sometimes last two or three hours and often times so violent as to shake my bed. I knew in this situation

I could not long survive.

My doctor and neighbors said the same. A friend accidentally sent to my family an advertisement of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. They procured me a bottle, and I with some reluctance at first commenced taking it. The first dose gave me immediate relief, and in a few days I could sit up fifteen minutes, and I continued to gain until I took thirteen bottles. I now enjoy better health, although somewhat advanced in years, than for several years past. My Physician frankly asserts that it was the Hungarian Balsam that cured me.

Yours Respectully, LUCIE C. CUSHMAN.

Certificate of the Apothecary who furnished the Hungarian Balsam to this Patient.

This may certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Lucie C. Cushman, and was a witness of the effects of the Hungarian Balsam, described in the above certificate. Her case was a very severe and dangerous one; and the cure is considered very remarkable by all who know her. She was confined to her bed, had watchers at night, and was not expected to live but a few days, when she commenced taking the Balsam. She is now in better health than she has been for many years. The Hungarian Balsam is held in the highest possible estimation in this county. ORRIS S. ANDREWS, Apothecary.

Warren, Maine, October 24, 1845.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES!

In favor of the Great English Remedy for Consumption!

From Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H—Dr. Bradlee—Dear Sir—In the whole list of remedies for diseases of the Lungs, *nothing stands the test like the Hungarian Balsam.* It is spoken of in the highest terms by men of standing in this place. Yours, Respectfully,

ALLISON & GAULT, Apothecaries.

Concord, N. H., April 24, 1844.

From Edward Mason, Portland, Me.—The Hungarian Balsam gives good satisfaction in this city and vicinity; and I have no doubt, from the reports I hear of its salutary effects upon invalids, that it is an excellent preparation for diseases of the lungs. EDWARD MASON, Apothecary,

52 Middle street, Portland.

From J. R. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass.—I am much pleased with the Hungarian Balsam, and from the uniform satisfaction which it gives in *PULMONARY CONSUMPTION*, I think it can be conscientiously recommended by those who have it for sale. Yours, &c.,

J. R. NICHOLS, Druggist and Apothecary.

From Dr. H. P. Pulling, Albany N. Y.—I cheerfully give my name in recommendation of the Hungarian Balsam, believing to be the best medicine I have ever used for diseases of the Lungs generally. H. P. PULLING, M. D.

107 Market street, Albany.

CONSUMPTION IN BANGOR, MAINE

Great cures by Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, in that cold climate.

Bangor, Me., Sept., 18, 1845.

I have now had the Agency of that excellent medicine, Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, about two years, and have sold in that period, nearly 12 gross, or 1728 bottles. Much of this has been used in the vicinity of Bangor, but many dozens have been sent several hundred miles to Houlton, and the Provinces, Machias, Eastport, &c. The success of this Balsam in the relief and cure of Pulmonary diseases, is absolutely astonishing—Hundreds, I am sure, have, by its use, been

Saved from a premature Grave!

—others supposed to be past all hope have been restored to comparative health—and the last moments of the dying has been made comfortable by its use. In cases of children, afflicted with severe and obstinate coughs, it has been employed with great success—several instances of this having come under my personal knowledge. Indeed this is a grand medicine. Its reputation is established here, and the sales are constantly increasing. Yours truly, DAVID LUDELE.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford, Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

DR. WARREN'S
SARSAPARILLA,
TOMATO AND WILD CHERRY
Physical Bitters.

At 50 cents per Bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for *Scorbutus, Mercurial and Cutaneous Diseases;* Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious disorders, Liver complaints, Costiveness, Weak and Sore Stomach, Ulcers and running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Tumors in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Bad Humors, Eruptions on the face and body, Cancerous sores, King's Evil, Chronic Catarrh, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an *impure taint* in the Blood, no matter how acquired.

The Extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use.—It is highly concentrated—entirely vegetable—and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is *speedy* and *permanent.*

As a *Spring Medicine* for purifying the Blood, strengthening the Stomach and Body, and checking all Consumptive habits, the *Sarsaparilla, Tomato,* and *Wild Cherry Bitters* are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared by Dr. D. F. Bradlee, 130 Washington St, Boston.

*** Price—only 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by J. S HOUGHTON, at the *Magasin de Sante,* (Magazine of Health) 130 Washington Street, Boston—General Agent for New England. Also, as above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices—Medical Books, Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Fancy Goods, wholesale and retail.

Also for Sale by the following Agents:—Paris, J. K. HAMMOND; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, Grover & Burbank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Poland, Wm. Cousins; Harrison, H. Blake; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, Portland, Edward Mason.—Feb. 27, 1846. 1y 12

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

F. BROWN'S
SARSAPARILLA & TOMATO BITTERS.

1 Bottle for One Dollar—6 Bottles for Five Dollars.

IN order to make *this best of medicines* the *cheapest beyond doubt*, and defy all competition as to quality and price, the proprietor has been induced to put his *large bottles* at 1 dollar for 1 bottle—6 bottles for 5 dollars. *THE MOST MEDICINE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.* It is hardly necessary to say anything in praise of this valuable medicine, as its use has become so general that any one can hear of its effect by inquiring of his neighbor, but we will give a certificate, one out of hundreds that might be furnished, from a gentleman, who has reason to be, and is thankful for the almost Miraculous Cure effected in his own case when all else had failed.

☞ Read the following:—

Bath, Me., April 20, 1844.

Mr. F. Brown—Dear Sir: I am much gratified in having an opportunity to announce to you that having used three bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, I have been, from a state of general debility and decline, and continual suffering, restored to the enjoyment of good health. For a number of years I have been troubled with the Liver Complaint, so badly at times as to prevent my attending to business, and Dyspepsia followed, with loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and a sinking and oppressive sensation at the stomach, most painful and distressing, which gradually decreased my strength and led me into a decline, and debilitated me so much as to occasion fears for my recovery; while in this situation I was induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to make a trial of your Bitters, and was most happily disappointed in finding an immediate relief; and before I had taken the contents of the first bottle, I had obtained a comfortable state of health, and before I had used three bottles, I enjoyed better health than for a number of years.—This was about two years since, and my health has continued good till the present time. I must say that I have not much confidence in patent medicines, but I am satisfied, from the wonderful effects of your Bitters in my own case, and of friends whom I have induced to use it, that it is a valuable medicine, and I take much pleasure in recommending it to my friends and acquaintances, and in deed to all who are thus afflicted, as well worthy a trial. I remain yours,

PELEG SPRAGUE.

☞ *Be careful* if you would get the genuine, and purchase of the following list of regular appointed Agents:—

Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; *Oxford*, Z. Chadbourn, Jr.; Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood & Co; ethel, Kimball & Crocker; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase, Canton Mills, J. M. Dexlon; North Livermore, I. Coolidge; Turner, Blake, Bray & Co; Mt. Vernon Village, C. A. Marston; Goff's Corner, I. Goff, jr. & Son; Harrison, F. Blake; Norway, Denison & Eyler.

For sale by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

June 2, 1846.—1y 1

CONSUMPTION,

AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, the use of the Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in *ASTHMA*, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and *"CAN BE CURED,"* if this medicine be resorted to in time.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford County, Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but given by the lady, from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Rumford, Oxford County, Me., July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I sweat profusely nights. These bad symptoms continued, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty in breathing, and in such severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—and they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life, I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle, I was able to walk about house. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and NOW I AM WELL, free from pain, little or no cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.

Signed, RELIANCE PERRY.

Opinion of a regular Physician.

Exeter, Me., Sept., 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S ALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs, for two years past, and in my battles to my knowledge have often used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

No Quackery! No Deception!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect TRUE.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.* ☜

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, during many years after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has created a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zebulon Chadbourne, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Denison & Eyler, Norway; J. Graham, Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dexlon, Canton Mills; I. Coolidge, North Livermore; Blake, Bray & Co., Turner; C. A. Marston, Mt. Vernon Village; J. Goff, jr. & Son, Goff's Corner; F. Blake, Harrison.

For sale also by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

[June 2, 1846.—1y

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly tended to

Feb 14, 1846 41

More Proofs!
"The cry is still, they come."

EVERY mail brings tidings of their success.—From East to the remotest West—from Canada on the North to Mexico and the West Indies on the South—all are unanimous in their praise. Of a medicine so universally known and esteemed as

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

it is hardly necessary to speak in detail. At no period of its history has the reputation of that medicine stood higher, and we may say that no reputation is likely to be more enduring. Adapted to all constitutions, to every form of disease, and to all climates, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are, above every other medicine, fitted for the use of man under whatever circumstances he may be placed. At sea or on land, at home or abroad, in summer's heat or winter's cold, with a common regard to the conditions of health, and with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at hand, there is no excuse for being sick, unless the constitution be utterly irredeemable.

As our object is to state where the genuine medicine can be obtained, rather than to give it an extended notice—which our limits forbid—we shall merely subjoin one or two of the numerous testimonials that have just come to hand. Hundreds of the same kind might be added, but we are sure the public will save us the trouble of arranging them.

Extract of a letter from Hernando, Mississippi.

"To W. Wright—Your Pills have given universal satisfaction, and are justly very popular. I can sell from 30 to 40 dozen annually if I could be supplied. Yours,

WM. HENRY JOHNSTON, Agent."

It ought here to be remarked that the medicine has been but recently introduced into Mississippi.

Extract of a letter from Jersey Shore, Penn.

"The Indian Vegetable Pills excel every thing of the kind ever offered to the public in this section of the country, notwithstanding the combined efforts of some few unprincipled mercenaries to put them down.

S. WINCHESTER & SON."

Extract of a letter from the Editor of the Pittsburg Chronicle.

"I have myself used your pills, and am satisfied of their beneficial effects in various diseases."

The following highly respectable store keepers have been duly appointed agents for the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THOMAS CROCKER, *Paris; John M. Deshon, Canton; Winslow Hall, Hartford; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Charles Durell, Oxford; Wm. F Wells, Wellsville; John Blake & Son, Turner, East Village; Jotham Goodnow, Waterford, North Village; Joseph Nelson, Waterford, South Village; Alpheus Spring, Hebron; H. C. Barwell, Fryeburg; Benj Nevers, Sweden; J. H Longley & Co, Albany; Ira C Kimball, Bethel; J. & W. Stevens, Greenwood; Alanson Briggs, Mechanic Falls; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; Joshua Graham, Rumford Centre; Abram Bolster, Rumford Falls; Lewis Cordell, Andover; James M Dalloff, Mexico; D W U Brown, Fryeburg North; James Walker, Lovell; C. L. Exeter, Dixfield; E M Carter & Co, East Bethel; and by agents in every village and town in the State.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the passage of an Act by the recent Legislature of Maine, unjustly requiring the publication of the recipes of all proprietary medicines, after the first of January next, the public would do well to purchase immediately an ample supply of the above celebrated medicine, as it MAY NOT BE LONG that the opportunity will be afforded in the State of Maine. The sinister intentions of designing men will thus for a time be defeated. This medicine, if kept dry, will be good for years. The act we pronounce most unjust, because it requires a valuable secret to be put into the hands of one's *professional enemies.* Thus no one will do; and thus the poor man will be compelled to pay for the visits of a doctor, instead of doctoring himself, as he now does at small expense.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, Wholesale and Retail, No 129 Race Street, Philadelphia; No. 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and No 198 Tremont Street, Boston.—3m Oct. 13.

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of remedies, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, as prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary,*

PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUFTS & PORTER, Paris; Noah Hathaway, West Buckfield; Sydenham Brigham, Buckfield; I. S. Bumpus, Hebron; T. T. Lowell, Poland; Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Ford, Greenwood; Kimball & Crocker, Hiram; Holt, Bethel; Henry Wood, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Hall, Hanover; Joshua Guilt, Raymond, Lewis Reed, Monroe; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dexlon, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Harding, Saccarappa; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Partridge and Robie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston; Robert Ingalls, Sheldon, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA BURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Dec. 23, 1845—1y33]

EDWARD REILLY,
TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he may be constantly found at the Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W. Dunnell, at

South Paris,

where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a faithful and workman like manner.

☞ All Garments warranted to fit, or no pay

Gentlemen, wishing for fashionable clothing, are requested to "try him and see if these things be so"

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS

Received at his Shop regularly as soon as published.

*** Wanted immediately—Two Apprentice Girls.

South Paris, June, 1846. tf 8

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.

do Tin Foil, 25 50.

Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.

Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28 tf 47

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public auction at the inn of Simeon Lane in Oxford in said county, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of January, 1847, at 2 o'clock P. M, all the right which Samuel Chadbourn of said Oxford has in equity to redeem the following described real estate, situate in Oxford aforesaid, viz: Beginning on the bank of the Little Androscoggin River on the North side of the county road and near the west end of the Jamb Bridge, thence South seventy six degrees West on the North side of said Road sixty eight rods, thence North fourteen degrees West ten rods to said River, thence following down said River to the first mentioned bound containing eight acres and one hundred and twenty rods; the same having been mortgaged by said Chadbourn on the 9th day of March, 1844, to George Robinson, to secure the payment of forty eight dollars and seventy cents and interest, as will appear by the records in said County Book 68, page 342 SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Dept. Sh'ff.

December 9, 1846. 3w

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of January, 1847, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-house of Joseph H. Wardwell, in Rumford, a Farm belonging to the Estate of Phineas Wood, late of said Rumford, deceased. Said Farm lays in the town of Hanover in said County, and is the same lately occupied by A M. Jordan

Terms of sale—Cash down.

FARNUM JEWETT, Adm'r of said Estate.

Waterford, Dec. 14th, 1846 3w

Caution.

NOTICE is hereby given to forbid all persons harboring or trusting Elisabeth Morse and Achsa Morse on my account, they having left my house and board without my consent, as I have made suitable provision for their maintenance, and shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date

SAMUEL WEBBER.

Dixfield, Dec. 16th, 1846. 3w

FURNITURE WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having taken the Stand formerly occupied by J. DENNISE, would invite the attention of his friends, and the public, to his well selected Stock of Household Furniture, consisting in part of

BUREAUS, *of the latest stiles.*

SECRETARIES, SOFAS, BEDSTEADS,

GRECIAN, CENTRE, TOILET AND DINING TABLES,

WASH-STANDS and WASH-SINKS.

CANE and WOOD SEATED CHAIRS,

PICTURE FRAMES, and

Looking Glasses.

—ALSO—

FEATHERS

Furnished at short notice. All of which are offered at reduced prices.

O WEBSTER BENT.

South Paris, October 23, 1846. 3m25

GRAVE STONES,
MARBLE AND SLATE, GRANITE MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &C.,

Of the first quality and superior style of Lettering.

THE subscriber would inform the public generally that he has a workman of taste and much experience in the Stone Business, and has constantly in his Shop at South Paris, a large assortment of STONE, which he will sell cheaper than can be bought in the State.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to call and examine the Stone and Prices for themselves.

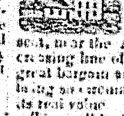
PRODUCE received in payment for Stone. Orders carefully and promptly attended to

DAVID ADAMS.

PETER HOLDEN, Agent.

South Paris, September 29, 1845. 3m21

Tavern-House and Store for Sale.



The new and spacious Tavern-House, Stable, Store, Potash, &c., recently occupied by A Parsons & Co., in the village of Lee, in the county of Penobscot, on the Academy, and on a new and rapidly increasing line of travel and business, will be sold at a great bargain and on reasonable terms of payment; it is not necessary to enumerate the advantages of this property, as the circumstances that it will be sold much under its real value

This will be found one of the best stands in the county for a tavern, boarding house, and store, and the buildings are not inferior to any in the county, out of Bangor, and the location pleasant.

Inquire at the premises, or of

H E PRENTISS, at Bangor.

Oct 5, 1846 3m22

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery

—AND—

Phonographers Furnishing Depot.

AWARDED the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited!

Portraits taken to exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 151 *Broadway*; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut St.; *Boston*, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover Sts; *Baltimore*, 205 Baltimore St; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va, Mechanics' Hall, Cincinnatti, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, *Broadway*; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church St.

July 7, 1846. 1y

NEW GOODS!!

HUBBARD & STEVENS

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the Store formerly occupied by FRANCIS BENTS on Paris Hill, where they will constantly keep on hand a good assortment of goods such as are usually found in country Stores, and which they will sell at very low prices. By strict attention to their business they hope to obtain a share of public patronage. Please call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Oct. 19, 1846 tf 24

Notice—Freedom.

THIS may certify that I, CALVIN JACKSON of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, have this day given my son, DERRING F. JACKSON, his time, and declare him free to act and trade for himself; and shall claim none of his earnings and pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

CALVIN JACKSON.

Witness—HENRY H PAYSON

Woodstock, December 5th, 1846 *tf